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BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1966

BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

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1966

J. T. MURPHY

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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FAVERSHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL
=====

THE MAYOR

* Alderman A.L. King

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor S.C. Wimble (up to 23rd May, 1966)
Councillor R.T. Winton (from 23rd May, 1966)

ALDERMEN

+ R.S. Amor

+ A.L. King

H. Knowles, J.P.

A.A. Salmon, J.P.

- - -

HONORARY ALDERMEN

J.H. Johnson, M.B.E., J.P.

COUNCILLORS

+ R.W. Barnicott

+ Mrs. S.M. Day

+ J.M. Elliott

G.C. Ely

P.V. Head

+ B.F. Hoile (up to 23rd May,
1966)

+ H.P. Lee-Roberts

R.T. Winton (from 23rd May,
1966)

J.P.W. Simpson

* C.W.F. Ripsher

+ R. Webb

+ L.G. Toms

S.C. Wimble

TOWN CLERK

F.G. Bishop

(+ Denotes Member of the Health Committee)
(* Denotes Chairman of the Health Committee)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
to the Borough and Port of Faversham

John T. Murphy, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (PART TIME)

R.G. Brennen, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
to the Borough and Port (Eastern Section) of Faversham

Mr. R.A.O. Bampton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H., D.S.A.A.

PORI HEALTH INSPECTOR
Port of Faversham (Western Section)

Mr. A. Leslie, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.San.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (from 1st February, 1966)

Mr. H. Malloy, M.A.P.H.I.

CLERK

Miss J.B. Bushell (up to 31st March, 1966)
Miss G.M. Bodley (from 1st April, 1966)

RODENT OPERATOR (PART TIME)

Mr. F. Richards

BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

Municipal Offices,
Faversham.

June, 1967.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for 1966 including a report on the Port Health Area.

The population 14,010 shows an increase of 430 over the preceding year and the number of inhabited houses also increased by 168.

The number of births 262 is the highest for the past ten years. The corrected death rate 9.2, birth rate 20.6 and infant mortality 11.4 compare favourably with that of England and Wales which was respectively 11.7, 17.7 and 19.0. There were three infant deaths during the year of which two occurred in the neo-natal period.

The number of infectious diseases 172 showed a marked decrease on the previous year (587) and of the total number measles accounted for 140 and Whooping Cough 15. The outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a single family and all recovered.

The Mass Radiography Survey took place in January and the number of people attending showed a marked decrease, and this reduction in numbers was reflected in all the adjoining authorities. This is an important service to the community in establishing an early diagnosis of chest complaints not necessarily Tuberculous in origin.

The work of the department has proceeded smoothly throughout the year. Again I must point out the large number of visits (327) to the three factories on Oare Creek two of which are scheduled as offensive trades.

Mr. Bampton your Senior Public Health Inspector who has prepared the report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District is a reliable and able colleague.

I would wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest, guidance and support throughout the year.

I am,
Your obedient Servant

J.T. MURPHY

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

CLIMATOLOGY

The total rainfall during the year was 32.37 inches as compared with 27.35 inches in 1965 and 22.82 inches in 1964.

Maximum and Minimum temperatures, together with the rainfall recorded each month, are shown in Appendix "A".

AREA

The Borough of Faversham covers an area of 3,070 acres, and includes the villages of Davington and Preston.

POPULATION

The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population for 1966 as 14,010 an increase of 430 from the estimated population for the previous year i.e. 13,580.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1966 was 5,221 as compared with 5,053 at the end of 1965. Towards this increase 20 houses were provided by the Council and 148 constructed privately. During the year no houses were demolished. The net increase in habitable houses was therefore 168.

RATEABLE VALUE

£492,282 compared with £475,662 on the 31st December, 1965.

SUM REPRESENTED BY THE PENNY RATE

£1,973 compared with £1,939 5 lld for the financial year 1965/66.

SECTION II

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	138 (111)	109 (118)	247 (229)
Illegitimate	11 (4)	4 (6)	15 (10)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	149 (115)	113 (124)	262 (239)

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate per 1,000 population 18.7 (17.6)
 The corrected birth rate 20.6 (19.4)
 Rate for England and Wales 17.7 (18.0)

STILL BIRTHS

Number of still births 4 (4)
 Number of live and still births 266 (243)
 Rate per 1,000 live and still births 15.0 (16.5)
 Rate for England and Wales 15.4 (15.7)

INFANT DEATHS

Number of infant deaths (under one year) 3 (4)
 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 11.4 (16.7)
 Rate for England and Wales 19.0 (19.0)
 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births 12.1 (17.5)
 Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate
live births - (-)
 Neo-natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live
births 7.6 (16.7)
 Number of early neo-natal deaths (first week) 1 (3)
 Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births 3.8 (12.6)
 Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one
week combined, per 1,000 total live
and still births) 18.8 (28.8)

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Number of illegitimate live births 15 (10)
This is 5.7% of total live births.

MATERNAL DEATHS

Number of maternal deaths (including abortion) - (Nil)

DEATHS

Number of deaths assignable to Faversham	195 (210)
The crude death rate per 1,000 population	13.9 (15.5)
The corrected death rate	9.2 (9.8)
Rate for England and Wales	11.7 (11.5)
Average age at death	72.5 (75.3)
Average age at death for males	71.8 (73.9)
Average age at death for females	73.0 (78.1)
Oldest death - Female	95 (99)
Number of deaths at Bensted House assignable to Borough .	42 (61)

The following table shows the age groups in which the deaths occurred:

TABLE I

SEX	Und 1	1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	Over 75	TOTALS
MALES	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	11	24	47	88
FEMALES	3	-	1	-	1	2	5	7	19	69	107

Table II shows the number of deaths, births and infant mortality rates since 1957 and Table III the causes of death during 1966 classified by the Registrar General under 36 heading on the abbreviated list of International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

TABLE II

Year	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT MORTALITY	
	Illegitimate births	Total live births	Crude birth rate	No. of deaths	Crude death rate	Total infant deaths	Infant mortality rate	
1957	6	223	18.1	258	20.9	8	35.9	
1958	5	211	17.1	195	15.8	4	18.9	
1959	9	199	16.0	206	16.6	3	15.1	
1960	8	236	18.9	233	18.9	6	25.4	
1961	8	213	16.4	253	19.7	8	37.5	
1962	13	215	16.4	237	18.0	4	18.6	
1963	11	253	18.9	239	17.9	6	23.7	
1964	17	226	16.7	188	10.2	4	17.7	
1965	10	239	17.6	210	15.5	4	16.7	
1966	15	262	18.7	195	13.9	3	11.4	

TABLE III

	CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
3.	Syphilitic disease	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
4.	Diphtheria	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
5.	Whooping Cough	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
6.	Meningococcal infections	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
8.	Measles	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3(4)	-(- 2)	3(6)
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5(6)	4(1)	9(7)
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	1(-)	3(3)	4(3)
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-(- -)	-(- 3)	-(- 3)
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	7(8)	10(9)	17(17)
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-(- -)	-(- 1)	-(- 1)
16.	Diabetes	1(-)	2(2)	3(2)
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous system	23(27)	28(25)	51(52)
18.	Coronary disease, angina	16(15)	13(8)	29(23)
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2(3)	3(--)	5(3)
20.	Other heart disease	10(17)	20(20)	30(37)
21.	Other circulatory disease	3(2)	8(8)	11(10)
22.	Influenza	-(- -)	1(-)	1(-)
23.	Pneumonia	2(3)	6(2)	8(5)
24.	Bronchitis	7(9)	-(- 3)	7(12)
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	-(- -)	-(- 1)	-(- 1)
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2(2)	-(- 1)	2(3)
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	-(- -)	1(2)	1(2)
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-(- 2)	-(- -)	-(- 2)
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	-(- 1)	-(- -)	-(- 1)
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
31.	Congenital malformations	-(- -)	1(1)	1(1)
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .	5(5)	7(4)	12(9)
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	-(- 4)	-(- -)	-(- 4)
34.	All other accidents	1(6)	-(- -)	1(6)
35.	Suicide	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-(- -)	-(- -)	-(- -)
TOTALS		88(114) 107(96) 195(210)		

Particulars in regard to infant deaths occurring during the year are as follows:-

TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX	AGE	PLACE OF DEATH
la. Extreme Prematurity	F	11 Hours	Hospital
la. Hydrocephalus and large Meningomyelocele	F	3 weeks	Hospital
la. Inhalation of vomit b. Gastro-enteritis	F	8 months	Home

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATION

The number of infectious disease cases notified during 1966 was 172 being 415 less than in the previous year, i.e. 587 cases in 1965.

GENERAL

The age distribution of cases occurring is shown in Table V and total number of infectious diseases occurring and the number admitted to Hospital and total deaths from diseases are shown in Table VI. Table VII gives a resumé of the last ten years.

TABLE V

DISEASE	-1	-5	-15	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60	Over 60	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	6	81	52	1	-	-	-	-	-	140
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Whooping Cough	2	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	5
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE VI

Disease	No. of Cases 1966 1965		Admission to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	4	2	-	-
Measles	140	576	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	5	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	15	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	2	-	-
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	4	1	3	-
Non-pulmonary	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	172	587	3	-

TABLE VII

DISEASE	1957	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65	'66
Scarlet Fever	6	15	9	15	10	8	3	3	2	4
Whooping Cough	202	3	13	29	-	-	3	36	-	15
Measles	74	360	46	12	526	76	118	81	576	140
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	23	24	27	3	15	4	2	3	5	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	11	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE VIII

YEAR	No. of Primary notifications received		DEATHS		Death rate per 10,000 population	
	PUL.	NON-PUL.	PUL.	NON-PUL.	PUL.	NON-PUL.
1957	4	1	1	-	0.8	-
1958	4	-	-	-	-	-
1959	8	1	-	-	-	-
1960	5	-	-	-	-	-
1961	3	1	-	-	-	-
1962	5	3	1	1	0.8	0.8
1963	6	2	1	-	0.75	-
1964	4	1	1	-	0.74	-
1965	1	1	-	-	-	-
1966	4	1	-	-	-	-

Tuberculosis Register

The number of types of cases at present in the Borough and on the Tuberculosis Register are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

	PULMONARY		NON-PUL		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	
On Tuberculosis Register 1/1/66	41	17	6	4	68
Notified in Borough	1	1	-	1	3
Trans. to Borough	1	-	-	-	1
Trans. from Borough	2	2	-	-	4
Deaths	2	1	-	-	3
Recovered	1	1	-	1	3
Balance Remaining on Register 31/12/66	38	14	6	4	62

* These deaths occurred from causes other than Tuberculosis.

Chest Clinic, South Road

Set out below are details of cases of tuberculosis under treatment or supervision of the above clinic, at the 31st December, 1966.

(a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis (whether notified or not)

RESPIRATORY				NON-RESPIRATORY			
Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
59	58	1	118	8	6	5	19

(b) Number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis (whether notified or not) included in (a), new to the clinic (but excluding transfers from other clinics).

Total area of disease not exceeding	NOT BACTERIOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED				BACTERIOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
$\frac{1}{3}$ lung	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
$\frac{2}{3}$ lung	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	3
exceeding $\frac{2}{3}$ lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	2	-	2	3	1	-	4

(c) Number of cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis (whether notified or not) included in (a) new to the clinic (but excluding transfers from other clinics) during the year ended 31st December, 1966 Nil

(d) Number of cases included in (a) whose broncho-pulmonary secretion was positive during the year 3

Mass Radiography Unit

In January the Mass Radiography Mobile Unit of the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Faversham. The numbers attending for examination were very much less than in 1963 when the Unit was last here. The visit coincided with a spell of bitterly cold weather and this may have kept people away.

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
(a) Number of persons attending	1,623(1,971)*	1,667(2,311)	3,290(4,182)
(b) Results			
Active Tuberculosis	- (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)
Inactive Tuberculosis	11 (10)	6 (15)	17 (25)
Cancer of the Lung	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)

* The figures in brackets refer to the previous visit of the Mass Radiography Mobile Unit in 1963.

Clinic Attendance

I am indebted to Dr. O. Clarke, for the following particulars regarding patients from the Borough:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (a) Number of patients from the Borough of Faversham who attended any of the Chest Clinics during 1966 (this includes contacts etc.) | ... 290 |
| (b) Total number of attendances during the year by the above patients | ... 558 |
| (c) Number of patients from the Borough who received treatment at Keycol Hospital | ... 6 |

FOOD POISONING

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) AS RETURNED TO
REGISTRAR GENERAL

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5

FATAL CASES

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS

	No. of outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of cases
	Family outbreaks	Other outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified	1 Sal. Typhi- murium	-	-	5	5
Agent not identified	-	-	-	-	-

SINGLE CASES

	No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified	-	-	Nil
Agent not identified	-	-	Nil

SAIMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks No. of cases			Single cases	Total No. of cases (Outbreaks and single cases)
	Family	Other	(outbreaks)		
			NIL		

REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK

(a) FOOD CAUSING OUTBREAK - Egg and Meat loaf suspected.

AGENT CAUSING OUTBREAK - Salmonella Typhimurium.

(b) CASES FORMING OUTBREAK which occurred from 12th - 13th March

Notified Otherwise ascertained 5 TOTAL 5

First case notified from hospital on 23rd March from patient admitted 14th March on account of nervous disorder. Routine specimen revealed infection. Home investigation revealed 4 more cases.

Fatal NIL

(c) CLINICAL FEATURES

As the first intimation was not received until ten days after outbreak it was not possible to obtain exact details of duration of symptoms. Several members of family complained of slight abdominal pains, sickness and diarrhoea.

Severity of illness - moderate.

(d) RESULTS OF LABORATORY INVESTIGATION

Cases

Faecal specimens taken from 6 members of family revealed 4 positive Salmonella Typhimurium. Three of these responded to the initial treatment and were cleared by 9th April whilst the remaining case was more resistant to treatment and was not finally cleared until 6th June.

e) ORIGIN AND PREPARATION OF FOOD CAUSING ILLNESS

The food suspected of having caused the outbreak was the product of a local meat processing factory. On investigation it was discovered that there was a distinct possibility that the meat loaf came from the factory at a point before the cooking process had been completed.

c) PLACE AT WHICH FOOD CAUSING ILLNESS WAS CONSUMED

At home. Estimated number of consumers at risk 7.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATIONVaccination against Poliomyelitis

The County Medical Officer reports that during the period the following have received vaccination against poliomyelitis.

TABLE X

YEAR OF BIRTH	THIRD AND FOURTH DOSE (SALK and ORAL)	THREE ORALS (COMPLETE COURSE)
1966	55	-
1965	116	-
1964	8	-
1963	7	-
1962	7	8
1961 - 59	4	162
1958 - 50	2	10
TOTAL	199	180

Tables XI and XII show the diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation and smallpox vaccination figures for 1966, based on returns submitted to the County Medical Officer.

TABLE XI

Year of Birth	Primary		Reinforcing	
	Triple	Diph./Tet.	Triple	Diph./Tet.
1966	93	-	-	-
1965	79	2	16	-
1964	4	-	115	2
1963	5	-	18	2
1962	1	2	9	4
1961 - 59	1	2	44	87
1958 - 50	-	1	-	4
TOTAL	183	7	202	99

TABLE XII

Primary Vaccination 1 Year	Re-Vaccination School Age but Under 8 Years
144	-

SECTION IV

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Local Authority Health Services under the National Health Service Act are provided and administered by the Kent County Council. These services include the Care of Mothers and young children, the provision of Midwives, Health Visiting and Home Nursing, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care, and Domestic Help Services.

Chest Clinics and the care of Tuberculosis patients are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, as also is Mental Welfare.

Various Clinics in connection with these Services are held as follows:

Clinics and Sessions

(a) <u>Queen's Hall</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>
Child Welfare	Tuesday and Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
(Immunisation and Vaccination are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinic on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, if required)		
(b) <u>School Clinic</u>		
<u>Solomon's Lane</u>		
Ante-Natal Clinic	Friday afternoon	2 - 4 p.m.
Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes. Fri. Morning		
Minor Ailment Clinic ...	{ Wednesday 2nd and 4th (Wednesday of month	3.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Dental Gas Clinic	Tuesday	10.30 - 12 noon.
Dental	(Tuesday (Thursday	1.30 - 4 p.m. 9.30 - 12 noon. 1.30 - 4 p.m.

(c) Chest Clinic

South Road Thursday (by appointment)

Cases for X-ray are referred to Canterbury Chest Clinic as and when required.

(d) Domestic Help

Application can be made at the Kent County Welfare Office at 44, East Street, Faversham, Monday - Friday.

(e) Psychiatric Clinic

This Clinic is held every Thursday at 5 p.m. Appointments are made through St. Augustine's Hospital.

School Health

Based on the report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1966.

The following is a summary of the returns for 1966 for the area comprising the Borough of Faversham and Queenborough, the Urban Districts of Sheerness and Sittingbourne and Milton Regis and the Rural Districts of Sheppey and Swale.

TABLE XIII

Routine School Medical Inspections

No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	No.	% of Col. 1	No.	% of Col. 1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3,151	3,147	99.8	4	.2

In addition 1,507 children received tests of vision and hearing only.

TABLE XIV

Number of Special Inspections	211
Number of Re-inspections	1,292

TABLE XV

Number found to require treatment	701
--	-----

TABLE XVI

Infestation with Vermin	
1. Total number of examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurse or other authorised persons ..	11,391
2. Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	93
3. Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	6

TABLE XVII

Treatment of PupilsGroup I - Minor Ailments (Excluding Uncleanliness)

A.	<u>Skin</u>		<u>Number of Cases treated</u>
	Ringworm - Scalp		12
	Other skin diseases		-
B.	<u>Other</u>		
	Eye defects		13
	(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to Hospital)		26
	Ear defects		11
	Total		<u>62</u>

Group II - Defective Vision and Squint (Excluding Eye Diseases treated as Minor Ailments)

		<u>Number of Cases treated</u>
1.	Errors of Refraction (including squint)	967
2.	Other defects or diseases of the eyes	-
3.	Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	<u>497</u>

TABLE XVIII

Dental Inspection and Treatment

1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers	3,827
2.	Number found to require treatment	2,714
3.	Number offered treatment	2,409
4.	Number actually treated	1,134
5.	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment	4,509
6.	Half days devoted to: A. Periodic (School) Inspections..	18
	B. Treatment	655
		<hr/>
	Total (6)	673
7.	<u>Fillings</u> A. Permanent Teeth	2,606
	B. Temporary Teeth	459
		<hr/>
	Total (7)	3,065
8.	<u>Number of Teeth filled</u> A. Permanent Teeth	2,419
	B. Temporary Teeth	432
		<hr/>
	Total (8)	2,851
9.	<u>Extractions</u> A. Permanent Teeth	356
	B. Temporary Teeth	1,100
		<hr/>
	Total (9)	1,456
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	669
11..	<u>Other Operations</u> Permanent and Temporary Teeth	648

SECTION V

REMOVAL OF AGED PERSONS

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

No aged person was removed under the provisions of the above the Acts during 1966.

SECTION VI

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The responsibility for the supply of main water rests with the Mid-Kent Water Company. The company maintains a local office at 41, Stone Street.

No major works have been carried out in the Borough by the Company during last year. Minor extensions to the main were made to provide a supply for the extension of the building sites at Davington.

Further samples of water were taken this year from the well supplying drinking water to two farm Cottages which has previously shown contamination. Bacteriological examination of the samples showed that the well still had faecal contamination. The transportation of drinking water to these Cottages from a satisfactory source continued. Towards the end of the year the cottages were formally closed by the Council and the tenants are waiting to be re-housed.

Drainage & Sewerage

The work on the Quay Lane pumping station was completed in 1966 and this has relieved the flooding which occurred in the sewer at the lower end of West Street.

The sewer in the Tanner Street and Flood Lane has been replaced by a new fifteen inch pipe. This runs from the Tanner Street/Napleton Road junction along Tanners Street, across West Street and along Flood Lane to the Gas Works back entrance.

Schemes for the modernisation of the sewage works have been submitted to the Ministry and are now awaiting a Public Enquiry.

A new sludge pump has been installed at the main pumping station.

Negotiations are still in progress, following the Trade Waste Survey, to settle agreements before various factories are allowed to connect to the sewer. Included in these are the offensive trade factories at the Creek, Oare.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

There has been no change in the method of refuse disposal during the year. Refuse is tipped into the disused workings of the Ace, Sand and Gravel Company at Ham Road.

As new properties are built on the housing estates they are brought into the paper sack scheme which now covers about a fifth of the houses in the Borough.

Public Conveniences

The public conveniences within the Borough are maintained and supervised by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department and the existing arrangements have continued.

Public Swimming Bath

The public swimming pool opened again in the summer months and once again proved to be a popular attraction. 55,270 people paid for admission to the Pool and 422 season and weekly tickets were issued.

With the heavy use which the Pool got the filtration plant had difficulty at times to maintain the water in a good condition and it is likely that alterations to the plant will have to be made before the opening of the next season.

To try and counteract the increase in plantar wart infection, which seemed to be spreading from the Pool, notices were served on the management to carry out works of repair and improvement. These are to be put in hand before the opening of the 1967 season.

Regular and routine testing of the swimming bath water was carried out by the Public Health Department and Public Health Laboratory.

School Sanitation

All schools in the area are connected to the main drainage. No complaints were received during the year about sanitary accommodation in school.

The building of the comprehensive Grammar School will bring about an improvement of the sanitary accommodation which is sub standard in the buildings which are in use at present.

Hop Pickers Camps

Two hop pickers camps were in use again during the hop picking season. More caravans were present on the camps, brought by the pickers as an alternative to the huts which are provided by the farm owners.

Mortuary Accommodation

Mortuary facilities are provided at the Faversham Cottage Hospital.

SECTION VII

Inspection and Supervision of food

MILK

There is now only one building registered as a dairy in the Borough and at these premises a pastuerisation plant coninues to heat treat milk for distribution in and around Faversham.

There are now twenty nine premises registered for the distribution of milk.

ICE CREAM

Sixty one premises are registered for the sale of ice cream a decrease of three on the previous year.

BAKEHOUSES

There are four bakehouses in use in the Borough no complaints have been received concerning these.

MARKET STALLS

The number of stalls using the market place remains fairly constant and the washing facilities and toilets provided for the persons minding the stalls proved adequate.

FOOD FACTORY

During the year a new meat canning factory came into operation in the Bysing Wood area and after a number of teething troubles production has started to build up. It is likely that the factory will concentrate more on cooked wrapped meats in future.

FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the premises where food is sold or handled:-

TABLE XIX

PREMISES	NUMBER
Butchers	14
Grocers	13
Fishmongers	3
Fish Fryers	5
Bakers and Confectioners	16
Greengrocers	8
Dairies	1
Cafe and Teashops	8
Hotels	3
General Shops	35
Premises where ice cream is sold	61
Preserved Foods	32
Supermarkets	3
<hr/>	
TOTAL	<u>202</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following details of samples taken in the District under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are supplied by courtesy of the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Kent County Council.

<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Milk	17
Butter, Margarine, lard, cooking fats, cheese (Including processed cheese)	4
Tinned meats, meat, fish, fish and meat, pastes	7
Tea, coffee, cocoa, beverages, minerals, cordials.....	4
Jams, preserves, honey, jellies	2
Dried fruit, raw fruit, vegetables, tinned fruit and vegetables	7
Pickles, sauces, vinegar, condiments	2
Drugs, medicines	5
Ice Cream	2
Beer, wines, spirits	8
Miscellaneous	4

UNsound Food

The various foodstuffs condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption were as follows:-

- (a) 220 tins of assorted foodstuffs;
- (b) 1,123 boats of Spanish tomatoes;
8 x 1 cwt sacks of potatoes;
64 boxes of South African William pears;
52 trays runner beans;
6,528 packs of American carrots;
782 crates of Spanish artichokes;
317 cases of Argentine melons;
340 cases of Australian apples;
28 cases of S.A. Grapefruit;
2,988 nets of Texan carrots;
197 boxes of Australian pears;
43 nets of Cyprus carrots;
236 boxes of Spanish apricots;
43 nets of Spanish onions;
183 cases of pears;
180 baskets of German plums;
30 trays of peaches;
183 trays of melons;
128 trays of Spanish grapes;
44 boxes of Satsuma mandarins;
653 crates of Artichokes;
1,654 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases of Spanish melons.
- (c) 23 lbs of English beef;
122 lbs of Pork-bellies;
80 lbs of Pork-hands;
25 lbs of Pigs liver;
1 Aylesbury duck;
6 lbs jellied Veal;
31 lbs leg and short loin of pork;
58 lbs of leg and spare rib of pork;
19 lbs bacon;
60 lbs pork;
56 lbs Ox cheek.
- (d) 9 packets of Shrimps;
1 stone Kipper;
3 stone Dogfish.

SECTION VIII

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

One outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year in which five cases were involved. The first of these was notified by Keycol Hospital in March when it was discovered that a patient had food poisoning during a routine check. The patient was in hospital for the treatment of a nervous disorder.

Faecal specimens were taken from the other six members of the family and four of these proved positive. Three of the cases responded to treatment fairly quickly but the fourth persisted and was not cleared until June. The symptoms were of moderate intensity in all cases.

Owing to the delay in the discovery of the outbreak no ingredients of the suspected meal were available but it seems likely that the food carrying the salmonella typhimurium infection was a meat loaf from a local meat processing factory. There is also a distinct possibility that the meat loaf was taken from the factory, before the cooking process had been completed.

The number of infectious disease cases notified during 1966 was only a third of those reported in the previous year. Some advice was given, when requested, as to current and terminal disinfection but as the cases were of a mild character no disinfection was carried out by Council staff.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

During the year 327 visits to the three factories at Oare Creek were made by Public Health Inspectors, most of these were routine inspections while a small number were in response to complaints by members of the public.

During these visits every effort has been made to persuade the managements concerned to improve the handling, storage and cooking of the basic materials. These materials which comprise fat, bones, butchers trimmings, hoof and horn, can quickly become offensive given humid atmospheric conditions and prolonged storage.

Various pieces of new apparatus were installed by the owners during the year and site improvement took place with the laying of extensive areas of concrete.

Operational difficulties often arise when heavy demands are placed on the equipment because if breakdowns occur a build up of raw material takes place, the cooking is delayed and the consequent deterioration gives rise to offensive smells when cooking eventually restarts.

In September one of the factories was visited following complaints by a member of the public and it was found that although cooking was taking

place the condensing apparatus was not working at all. After receiving reports from Officers the Council decided to prosecute for a contravention of Offensive Trade Byelaws and the case was heard in the local Magistrates Court on the 14th December. The Company concerned pleaded guilty and the Magistrates imposed the maximum fine of £5.

A special report on the general workings of offensive trade factories was submitted to the Council in October a copy of which can be seen in Appendix 'C'.

LICENSED PREMISES

It was reported last year that two licensed premises were particularly substandard and objections were made to the Brewsters Sessions against the issue of the annual licenses. The owners of the two premises subsequently gave undertakings to carry out all the required works. These works were completed in 1966 and in addition considerable modernisation of the properties was carried out at the same time. It is pleasing to be able to report that the houses are now of high standard with ample amenities.

Routine inspections of other licensed premises were carried out during the year, in all 96 visits were made.

PETROLEUM

All the petroleum installations which are licensed in the Borough were inspected during the year. Although the general standard of storage was good a number of notices were served on the owners for minor contraventions of the "Conditions" which are imposed by this Authority.

During the year warnings as to the dangers arising from the storage and conveyance of petroleum spirit were given to the Companies concerned and the need for constant vigilance was stressed to ensure safety to both public and employees. Observations were also kept on tankers delivering petrol to the garages in this area.

FIREWORKS

A watch was kept on shops where fireworks were stored and sold during the firework season. The safety standard of storage was satisfactory.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

In March the Council decided to use the powers given under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961 to make byelaws for the purpose of preserving the cleanliness of premises and equipment of hairdressers and barbers in the Borough.

Draft byelaws were submitted to the Ministry of Health and subsequently approved, a copy of which are included as Appendix 'D' to this Report.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

GENERAL

During the year there were five additional premises registered under the provisions of the above Act. On completion of the primary inspections the register as a whole was reviewed and alterations were made to the classification of some premises which resulted in a revised total of 144 registered premises in the Borough.

TABLE XX

	Premises Reg. during year	Total reg. at end of year	No. receiving general insp.	No. of persons employed
Offices	1	27	5	294
Retail Shops	3	108	31	475
Wholesale Shop, Warehouses	-	5	-	30
Catering Establishments	1	4	3	19
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	144	41	818

In all some 240 visits were made to registered premises for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act and 89% now comply with the basic requirements.

Owners and occupiers have responded in an encouraging way to notices (twenty six this year) requiring work to be carried out. It has only been where extensive structural alterations are required or where properties have a limited life or are affected by Town Centre development plans that any delay has been encountered.

The following list indicates improvements carried out during the year to premises in the Borough:

Abstract of the Act provided and displayed	45
First Aid Outfits provided	28
Thermometers provided	18
Handrails to staircases fitted	14
Means of heating provided	8
Lighting improved	3
Ventilation provided	9
Redecoration of walls and ceilings	23
Provision of hot water supplies	29
Provision of wash hand basins	18
Provision of W.C.'s	2
General repairs to the premises	33
Guards provided for food slicing machines 1.....	12

NOISE

A number of noise complaints were received during the year, all except one were of a minor nature such as lorries parked with the communications receivers not switched off and complaints about noisy neighbours.

The one complaint which needed a long investigation concerned the cooling fans at a local brewery which continued to run during hours of darkness. Additional noise from the same premises was caused by bung tapping early in the morning.

Various systems of shielding were tried without success in the case of the fans, and the managements eventually agreed to make arrangements to move them from an exterior wall to a position inside the grain store.

OIL HEATERS REGULATIONS 1966

New regulations came into force during 1966 which were designed to improve the safety factor standards of oil heaters.

Provision was made for testing the performance of an oil heater when tilted out of level, controlling the spillage of oil when the heater overturned and limiting the proportion of carbon monoxide which is emitted during burning.

Other regulations referred to guards on new and second hand heaters and corrosion. No heaters have been observed for sale in the Borough without the proper guards being fitted.

CIVIL DEFENCE

In October the Senior Public Health Inspector attended a Civil Defence Course at the Civil Defence Staff College to study the effects of atomic explosions and radiation on environmental hygiene, food supplies and water.

HIGH COURT

In October a case was heard in the High Court in London in which a group of four firms sued a local packing firm for £20,375. The subject of the claim was a consignment of $3\frac{1}{4}$ million Polish eggs which had been imported by the consortium of four firms and had been placed in cold store to await a rise in general egg prices.

The plaintiffs based their claim on the grounds that the eggs had become fruit tainted while being held in store making the eggs unsaleable. The Senior Public Health Inspector was called in to inspect the eggs in November (1962) to see whether they were fit for human consumption. He found that the eggs were getting stale with a resultant characteristic odour but it was thought that there was a salvageable proportion. Evidence to this effect was given in the case which lasted four weeks.

The Judge entered judgement with costs against the plaintiffs. He found that the losses did not arise because they were tainted but because they were stale.

RODENT AND INFESTATION CONTROL

A total of 9 wasps nests were dealt with by the Operator in 1966 this compared with 37 in 1965.

The services of a part time rodent operator were used during the year to carry out treatments and surveys. Complaints were dealt with on a day to day basis.

One large rat infestation was dealt with during the year around the offensive trade factories at Oare Creek. 2,000 points were selected and baited covering a complete block treatment of the area. Later 220 bodies were picked up with an estimated complete kill of some 300 rats. Follow up treatments were also carried out.

The disinfection services of the Department were used to treat minor infestations of insects such as fleas and bed bugs.

TABLE XXI

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers.		
(1) No. of properties in District	5660	17
(2)A.Total No. of Properties (and nearby premises) inspected following notification.	176	-
B.No. infested by (1) rats (2) mice	117 34	-
(3)A.Total no. of properties for rats and mice, for reasons other than notification.	38	-
B.No. infested by (1) rats (2) mice	26 12	-

SECTION IX

HOUSING

1. The following is a summary of action taken under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the year;

(a) Inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects	126
(b) Number of houses found to be in any respect unfit for human habitation	72
(c) Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense	5
(d) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied by informal action	64
(e) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal orders	4
(f) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	2
(g) Number of houses demolished by formal action	-
(h) Number of houses closed under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) and 26 Housing Act 1961	3
(i) Number of houses closed under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-
(j) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957 .	-

2. APPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSION GRANTS

Thirty nine (thirty seven) schemes were submitted and approved, for which £11,260 (£11,650) was approved for grant under the discretionary scheme.

Twenty six (seventeen) Standard Grants were approved to a total cost of £3,720 (£2,305).

3. DISPLACEMENT

During the year 3 families (7 people) were displaced as the result of formal action under the Housing Acts.

* The figures in brackets refer to grants approved in 1965.

PROVISION OF HOUSES

The following table shows the number of houses built each year since 1948.

TABLE XXII

YEAR	COUNCIL HOUSES Permanent	POLICE HOUSES	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.	TOTAL
1948	53	-	10	63
1949	71	5	10	86
1950	61	-	11	72
1951	80	2	8	90
1952	66	-	7	73
1953	60	-	10	70
1954	72	5	3	80
1955	80	-	8	88
1956	52	-	5	57
1957	62	-	24	86
1958	42	-	26	68
1959	52	-	11	63
1960	38	-	41	79
1961	26	-	76	102
1962	14	-	102	116
1963	22	-	61	83
1964	31	-	35	66
1965	-	-	135	135
1966	20	-	148	168
TOTALS	920	12	736	1,668

SECTION X
FACTORY ADMINISTRATION

Particulars in respect of Factory administration are shown in the form prescribed by the Minister, as follows:

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTION for the purpose of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	Number on Register.	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sec. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	4	1	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	97	21	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (including out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	98	25	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			to H.M.	by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Nature of work	SECTION II			SECTION III		
	Nos of workers in August list	No of cases of default in sending lists	No of prosecut- ions for failing to supply list	No of instances work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel- Making etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
All others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION XIFAVERSHAM PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

There has been no alteration during the year in the area of the Port which for the sanitary administration is divided into two sections, viz, (a) The Eastern Section (Faversham Creek) and (b) The Western Section (Milton Creek).

Section 1.

No change

Section 11 - Amount of Shipping entering the district during the year:

SHIPS FROM	NUMBER	TONNAGE	NUMBER INSPECTED		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during voyage infectious disease aboard
			M.O.H.	P.H.I.	
(1) EASTERN SECTIONS					
{a) Coastwise	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
{b) Foreign	39	9,738	Nil	2	Nil
{c) Lighters and Barges	480	46,121	Nil	5	Nil
(2) WESTERN SECTION					
{a) Coastwise	255	16,838	Nil	6	Nil
{b) Foreign	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
{c) Lighters and Barges	50	4,550	Nil	6	Nil
TOTALS	824	77,247	Nil	19	Nil

Section III - Character of Shipping and Trade during the year

(1) Passenger Traffic Nil

(2) Cargo traffic:

(a) EASTERN SECTION

Principal Imports Petrol, Crude Oil,
Grain, Timber and
Fertilizers.

Principal Exports Nil

(b) WESTERN SECTION

Principal Imports Sand, China Clay, Peas,
Beans and Tomato Puree.

Principal Exports Paper

(3) Principal Ports from which Ships arrive:

(a) EASTERN SECTION

Coastwise Thames Estuary

Foreign Rotterdam, Antwerp,
Ymiden, Bremen,
Vlaardingen & Sweden

(b) WESTERN SECTION

Coastwise London & Brightlingsea

Foreign Nil

Section IV - Inland Traffic

Nil

Section V - Water Supply

No. Change

Section VI - Public Health (Ships Regulations) 1952

No change

Section VII - Smallpox

No change

Section VIII - Venereal Diseases

No change

Section IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases dealt with during the year

Nil

Section X - Malaria

Nil

Section XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

Nil

Section XIII - Measures against rodents in ships from Foreign Ports

Nil

Section XIV - Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

No nuisances were found on ships during the year.

Section XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens

No change

Section XVI - Arrangement for burial on shore of persons who have died on board from infectious disease

No change

APPENDIX 'A'

Readings recorded at the Borough Sewerage Works

	Rainfall (inches)		Temperatures (degrees F.)			
	1966	1965	Maximum 1966	1965	Minimum 1966	1965
January	2.00	2.10	57	51	7	26
February	2.96	0.83	57	51	32	26
March	0.63	1.79	59	69	30	23
April	2.53	1.52	67	68	33	33
May	1.11	2.05	82	85	38	37
June	2.18	2.12	89	82	44	42
July	5.3	1.68	85	81	42	43
August	2.02	2.58	81	81	43	46
September	0.67	5.8	80	72	42	39
October	6.63	0.63	70	72	40	28
November	3.32	2.51	60	59	30	25
December	3.02	3.74	56	55	24	19
	<u>32.37</u>	<u>27.35</u>				

APPENDIX 'B'PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - VISITSPUBLIC HEALTH

Complaints re Houses	88
Other Complaints	138
Re-visits	52
Port Health Visits	7
Offensive Trades	327
Tents, Vans and Sheds	19
Hop Pickers' Camps	2
Atmospheric Pollution	15
Schools	10
Places of Entertainment	16
Outworkers	1
Water Supply	23
Drainage	202
Shops (non food)	10
Infectious Disease	20
Miscellaneous P.H. Visits	114

HOUSING

Housing Acts	38
Re-visits	45
Verminous Premises	3
Rent Act, 1957	9

FOOD PREMISES

Bakers and Confectioners	32
Butchers	105
Canteens	27
Dairies and Milk Distributors	13
Fishmongers and Poulterers	45
Fried Fish Shops	31
Food Preparation Premises	34
Grocers	127
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	55
Ice-cream Premises	33
Market Stalls	55
Restaurants	60
Licensed Premises	94
Clubs	7
Schools	1
Wholesalers	27
Food Factories	27
Miscellaneous Food Premises	61

FACTORIES

With Power .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Non-Power .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

GENERAL

Rats and mice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	276
Petroleum	116
Noise	11

SAMPLES

Water	1
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	O.S. . . & R. Act	Public Health Act	Food & Drugs Act	Petrol	Factories Act
Informal Notices served	26	40	42	22	5
Informal Notices complied with	70	36	30	8	4
Statutory notices served	3	4	-	-	-
Statutory notices complied with	5	4	-	-	-

APPENDIX 'C'

Report to Health Committee en offensive trades in general and Messrs. Tates factory in particular

In order that members may have a clear idea as to the establishment, operation and control of offensive trades I am starting this report in general terms after which the application for renewal of annual licence for Messrs. Tates premises will be dealt with in detail.

Offensive Trades - Establishment

Businesses which, by the production and dissemination of offensive odours, are liable to cause annoyance to the neighbourhood in which they are carried out fall into two groups:-

- (a) those dealing with raw materials of animal origin i.e. byproducts of butchers shops and slaughterhouses, and,
- (b) those in which gases and vapours of mineral origin are evolved and disseminated to the atmosphere.

Bone boiling, tallow melting and gut scraping are examples of the first group, brick burning and gas manufacture are examples of the second.

Trades which are designated "Offensive Trades" in group (a) are all concerned in some part with the processing and handling of raw materials derived from animal carcases. Organic matter of such origin whether it is blood, bones, fat or guts is highly putrescible and is likely to smell even as the result of simple handling and storage. Processing which involves the application of heat will intensify smell nuisance and will cause it to spread into the neighbourhood of the premises.

I think it should be remembered that offensive trade factories perform necessary and useful work producing tallow for soap manufacture and bone meal for animal feeding and fertilisers. At Messrs. Agriganos factory dry hoof and bone is heat treated and then ground down for fertiliser, this process is not included in the list of "offensive trades" as set out in the Public Health Act, 1936 and has not been designated as such subsequently.

In the establishment of offensive trade factories the question of location is most important. The offensive trade "zone" should, of course, be away from congested housing areas and to the leeward of any developed area or any area intended for residential development. In Faversham the three factories at Oare are in a close group at the end of a private road which leaves the Oare Road and travels northwards alongside Oare Creek for some 400 or 500 yards. With the prevailing wind in the south west the factories are to the leeward of the new residential development taking place around Davington. There are, however, several disadvantages of the

Oare "zone" in that (1) the Creek tends to give a funnelling action when atmospheric conditions keep vapours close to the ground and when the wind veers to the north, (2) also most of the village of Oare to the west of the factories is at a higher level and looks down upon the creek and the factories. (3) large areas of water create heavy damp atmospheric conditions which prevent air circulation and escape of vapours and smoke to the upper atmosphere.

Control over the establishment and extension of offensive trades is given under the Public Health Act and Town and Country Planning Act. Consent under the Public Health Act, 1936 to the establishment of an offensive trade may be given for a limited period and be subject to regular renewal.

The process carried on at Messrs. Agriganos factory is not subject to licence control by this Council but the statutory nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 can still be applied when a nuisance has occurred or is continuing. In this report a general reference to offensive trade factories is intended to include Messrs. Agriganos premises.

Offensive Trades - Operation

Raw materials for the bone boiling and fat melting factories are obtained (1) from local and London collections from butchers shops (2) from meat products factories, and (3) from slaughterhouses. The materials may be taken direct to the factories or to a central collecting depot in London, later to be transported to Oare.

The material for the fertiliser factory is mainly buffalo hoof and horn imported into this country from India and African countries. It is a 'dry' material.

When raw materials are transported over long distances through public streets it is better that they are in a fresh condition rather than having been standing around and deteriorating while awaiting collection.

Processing of materials, which call for the application of heat for melting fat or tallow and cooking bones, involves the use of steam jacketed cylinders or 'cookers' as they are more generally known. Steam under pressure is admitted to the jacket, also to the inner chamber throughout outlets in the beater arms which are used to continually stir the bones and fat. The controlled exhaust from the inner chamber of the cooker allows excess air and moisture to leave and is a mixture of hot air, steam and volatilised organic matter which is offensive.

It is the subsequent treatment of these exhaust gases which is of prime concern from a public health point of view. Site cleanliness will do a lot as regards employees morale and also to reduce localised odours but it is the dissemination of exhaust gases to atmosphere which give rise to widespread nuisance.

Basically all three factories at Care treat these exhaust gases in a similar way, that is by passing them through a condenser unit and then into the combustion chamber of the steam boilers.

The principle of operation of condenser apparatus is that the foul gases are passed through water scrubbers or expansion chambers where they are washed and cooled. Much of the foul matter in the exhaust gases will be condensed and the resulting liquor can then be treated and discharged to waste via the drainage system, instead of polluting the atmosphere. It is not possible, however, to design or operate a condenser which will result in 100% removal of the foul gases so that for a further safeguard the outlets from the condenser plants at Messrs. Tates and Messrs. Chandlers are connected into the fireboxes of the steam boilers. At Messrs. Agriganos factory a purpose built coke fire is used.

The steam boilers at the two bone boiling plants have oil burners with automatic fuel injection. This means that the burners light and go out in accordance with the steam demands of the factory and with the pressure settings. The injection of the remaining foul condenser gases into the fireboxes of the boilers does give rise to instability of burning in that the primary air available for the burner will fluctuate. Therefore the temperature existing in the firebox will also fluctuate and this in turn may result in some of the foul gases not being burnt. Condensation and burning are undoubtedly the best methods of dealing with exhaust gases from offensive trade plants but mention should be made of chemical treatment, usually in the form of chlorine gas injection, which can be used in certain circumstances. Chemical treatment is not used at Care.

The efficiency of a condensing plant will vary in relation to its design, construction, operation, loading and maintenance.

In designing the condenser the path of gases can be directed through fine water sprays and vertical barriers of water to give a scrubbing action. Time can also be given to allow the gases to expand which will result in a drop of temperature and the consequent formation of condensate.

Condensers may be in the form of brick built enclosed boxes or water cooled venturi tubes.

It is essential that the condenser plant should have cool water circulating through it and the supply should be adequate. The difference in temperature at the inlet and outlet pipes of the condenser is an indication of its efficiency.

If a condenser is overloaded with exhaust gases it will of course be less efficient and will result in a higher percentage of foul gases being fed into the fireboxes of the steam boilers.

Offensive Trades - Control

Brief mention has already been made of the control of offensive trade factories by means of issuing licences with a time limit and also by the administration of the Offensive Trade Byelaws which have been made by this Council. The Byelaws are not particularly exacting and deal mainly with cleanliness and the discharge of offensive odours to the atmosphere.

Day to day control of the factories can, to a certain extent, be exercised by the Council's Public Health Inspectors by means of visits and discussions with the staff operating the factories. To this end 160 visits were made in 1965, a number of these being outside normal working hours and on Saturdays and Sundays.

In the end of course it falls on the shoulders of the owners and managerial staff of the factories to operate them in the most efficient manner possible during the whole of the time the factories are working. It should be remembered that working with raw waste basic animal materials such as these is not very pleasant and the type of labour force which is attracted to these trades is of a low standard. The labour force will therefore need very close supervision even when carrying out routine operations.

If the condensing equipment provided at each of the three factories is operated and maintained with due care and attention and the incoming raw materials are in a good condition I am sure that the nuisance, which inevitably is associated with offensive trade factories, can be kept to a minimum tolerable level.

APPENDIX 'D'

MODEL BYELAWS AS TO HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

1. (1) In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires -
"business" means hairdresser's or barbers business;
"premises" means premises on which a business is carried on;
"day" means a day on which business is carried on.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applied to the interpretation of these byelaws as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises, a person carrying on the business on those premises shall comply with the following provisions:-

- (a) all internal walls, partitions and ceilings shall be capable of being kept clean, and shall be kept clean and in good repair;
- (b) the floor and any covering shall be kept in good repair, and shall be cleaned at least once a day and swept as necessary to prevent the accumulation of hair clippings, neck wool or other litter;
- (c) all such sweepings and all other litter shall be placed in suitable covered receptacles, which shall be emptied at least once a day, and as necessary, and kept clean;
- (d) every chair or seat shall be kept clean;
- (e) every shelf, table, cabinet, washbasin and other fittings shall be kept clean.

3. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of instruments, towels, materials and equipment used in premises, a person carrying on the business on these premises shall comply with the following provisions.

- (a) immediately before use in connection with any customer:-
 - (i) any gown, wrap or other protective clothing shall be clean;
 - (ii) any paper or other covering placed on the back of a chair and any towel, cloth, hairnet, neck wool or other article which is applied to the face, head or neck shall be clean, and shall not previously have been used in connection with any other customer unless it consists of a material (other than paper or neck wool) which can be, and has been, adequately cleaned;
 - (iii) any item of equipment and metal instrument likely to come into contact with the customer shall have been sterilised or otherwise adequately cleaned;
 - (iv) any hairbrush, comb or similar instrument shall be clean;

- (v) any soap in solid form shall have been adequately rinsed;
- (b) every hairbrush, comb or similar instrument used on the premises shall be sterilised, or otherwise adequately washed or cleaned, least once a day;
- (c) a fresh supply of water shall be used for purposes of shaving, shampooing or washing each customer, and all articles used for purposes of shaving (including any styptic in solid form) shall be adequately cleaned immediately before and after use;
- (d) adequate facilities shall be provided for the purposes of any cleaning required to be carried out in pursuance of this byelaw.

4. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of hairdressers or barbers working on premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing:-

- (a) no such hairdresser or barber shall attend to any customer unless
 - (i) his hands are clean;
 - (ii) he is wearing a clean and washable overall;
 - (iii) he keeps any open boil or sore on an exposed part of his body effectively covered by an impermeable dressing;
- (b) every person carrying on a business on premises:-
 - (i) shall take all reasonable steps to secure compliance with the foregoing provisions of this byelaw by the hairdressers or barbers working on such premises;
 - (ii) shall provide and maintain suitable and sufficient washing facilities for the hairdressers and barbers working on such premises.

5. Any person who offends against any of these byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

